Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1824. [NO. 359.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always he had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and o the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise if giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY.
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.
WILLIAM L. HAYES.
Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoining and formerly belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C M'Pherson's, and containing about 150 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.
MARY BARGE.
Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, d'c'd.
April 1, 1824 —36*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

AYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
WM HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO
Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.
November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
CHARLES J. LIDE.
Pedeeboro' District, S. C. *April* 8, 1823 10tt

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,* and *Hatters' Materials;* among which are,
50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.
All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
March 9, 1824.—*53

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet
STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House. Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.
H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
12 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
20 kegs cut Nails
20 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

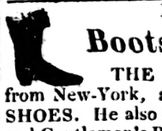
THE SUBSCRIBER,

A Hors stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

A[illegible] and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.
55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,
which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf



MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
December 25, 1823.—30*

The Circulating Library

BEING about to be closed, the holders of the following books, which are out, will please to return them without delay:—
1st Vol. Prideaux' Connexions,
5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review
2d vol. Justinia,
2d do Las Casas' Journal. JOHN McRAE.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.
October 29, 1823.—*22

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS ANDHKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4. 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, Do plain do do, Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.
22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

2 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4 1824.—32tf.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,
200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:
4*d* 4½*d*. 5*d* 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also*,
6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.
55*

Wool Machine Cards.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.
January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

State of North-Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1824.

Daniel M'Leod *vs.* Neill M'Lean, Daniel M'Leod Catharine his wife, Sally M'Lean, Hugh M'Kay and Christian his wife, the heirs of Mary M'Lean, and the executors of Nancy M'Lean.—*Petition to set aside the probate of a Will.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, are inhabitants of the State of South Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made five weeks, in the Carolina Observer, printed at Fayetteville, for the said Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the probate and paper writing, purporting to be the Will of Nancy M'Lean, may not be set aside.—A true copy from the Minutes.
5'60 RICH'D C. BUNTING, Clk.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.
NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.
ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
Fayetteville, N. C. March 3 1824.—12w t64.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.
SAM P. ASHE.
Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his uncle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.
April 15. 1824.—*58

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit, on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 3d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petition granted.
6t59. W. DISMUKES, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

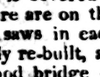
Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf
B. W. WILLIAMS.

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.—Mr. *Hayne* was appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the place of Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, appointed Minister to Mexico.

Mr. *Macon* said, he thought it was quite time that Congress should be looking towards the time of adjournment—and, with a view to bring the subject before the Senate, he offered a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to adjourn the present session of Congress, on the fourth day of May next. The resolution was read, and laid over for consideration.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, so much of the correspondence of the Minister of the United States, at the court of Lisbon, with the government of Portugal, as has reference to the commercial relations between the two countries; together with such other information connected therewith, as may be in possession of the government; and which, in his opinion, may, without injury to the public interest, be made known."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.—Mr. *Randolph* moved that the resolution submitted by him some days since, to reduce the per diem compensation of members of Congress to six dollars, should *now* be taken into consideration.

The question being put, the House refused to *consider* the resolution.

Mr. *Randolph* then remarked that he tho't this a subject of so much importance that he should feel it his duty to press it upon the notice of the House so long as he had the honor of a seat there.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the further consideration of the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, to the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up.

Two or three immaterial amendments, to strike out, or reduce certain items, were agreed to by the House.

The question being put on concurring in the insertion of the following clause, "On all other fire arms, and on side arms, 30 per cent. ad valorem," Mr. Randolph said he could not consent that the people should be taxed, even if it were but a penny or two a pound upon tea, without knowing who taxed them; he, therefore, called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question. The Yeas and Nays were accordingly taken, as follows:—Yeas 123, Nays 59.

So the amendment was concurred in.

Several other amendments, to reduce the duty on scythes, to strike out the duty on fowling pieces, drawing knives, &c. were agreed to.

On the amendment which proposes to strike out the duty of 25 *cents on frying pans*, and insert *four cents per pound*, as the duty, Mr. Randolph said this also was a tax on the people, and he must call for the Yeas and Nays upon it. A short discussion took place upon the propriety of this amendment, between Messrs. M'Duffie, Tod, Cambreleng, and Sharpe. The question was then taken, and decided as follws:—Yeas 168, Nays 25.

The several amendments, proposing to strike out the duty on griddles and gridirons, on indigo, and on Prussian blue, and to increase the duty on Epsom salts from 3 to 4 cents per pound, and to insert a duty on rape seed oil, were severally agreed to.

The question being put on concurring in the insertion of the clause, "*On molasses ten cents per gallon*," was decided as follows:—Yeas 65, Nays 132.

The next amendment, proposing to strike out the second section of the bill, which provides that "in all cases whatsoever, all articles composed or mixed of various materials, shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any of such materials are subject," was agreed to.

The amendment proposing to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides that there shall be added to the duty imposed on any article the amount of bounty or premium allowed on that article, in the country from which the same is exported, which was decided as follows:—Yeas 144, Nays 53.

So this amendment was concurred in.

The question was then taken on the amendment, proposing a new section to the bill, to allow drawback on silk goods, which may have been unpacked for the purpose of dying, staining, printing, or cleansing them from stains, &c. the same as if they had not been so unpacked, passed in the affirmative.

Mr. *Tod* then moved to amend the bill by adding to the clause which now reads thus: "On cotton bagging four and a half cents per square yard," the words, "until the 30th day of June next, and six cents per square yard after that time." This amendment was supported by Messrs. Tod, Cook, Letcher, and Wright, and opposed by Messrs. Brent, Cobb, Owen, and McDuffie.

The question on the motion of Mr. Tod was decided by the following vote:—Yeas 96, Nays 99.

So the motion of Mr. Tod was rejected.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.—The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of War in relation to the pay and emoluments of certain General officers of the army, &c. prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House.—Also, another Message from the same on the subject of the claim of the state of Virginia to interest on sums advanced by that state for militia services, during the late war; which were respectively read, and referred.

Mr. *Connor* offered the following, which lies one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a detailed account of the manner in which the nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars have been disbursed, which was appropriated by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, for purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the Executive Offices and Presidential House, with water. Also, a detailed account of the manner in which the ten thousand dollars have been expended, which was appropriated by the act of the 30th of April, 1818, for graduating and improving the President's square.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the Tariff bill, when

Mr. *Rich* moved to strike out the minimum valuation (of forty cents per yard) on woollens, and to insert, after the words, "on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30th, 1825, and after that time a duty of 33⅓ per cent. ad valorem," the following words, "until June 30th, 1826, and after that time a duty of 37½ per cent. ad valorem."

After some observations by Mr. *Mercer*, the question was taken on Mr. Rich's motion, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 97.

Mr. *Isacks* then moved to amend the second section, by striking out 35 cents (as the minimum valuation of cotton) and inserting 25 cents.

The question on this motion was taken by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 88, nays 116.

Mr. *Crowninshield* moved to strike out the third paragraph of the first section, as follows:

"On wool unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1825; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1826; afterwards, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1827, and, after that time, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem."

The question was taken by yeas and nays, on this motion, and decided in the negative.—Yeas 74, Nays 129.

Mr. *Allen*, of Mass. moved to insert, after the 108th line the following: "On brown sugar 2 cents per pound, and on white or clayed sugar, 3 cents per lb."

A motion to adjourn was made, and decided in the negative—ayes 89, noes 99.

And then the question on Mr. *Allen's* motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:—Yeas 89, Nays 102. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. *Long*, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on bolting cloths, from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. But, before any question was taken on this motion,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.—The House passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. Long, to reduce the duty on bolting cloths from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The question being taken, the proposed amendment was rejected.

Mr. *Moore*, of Alaba. then moved *the previous question* on the bill, (which precludes all further amendment as well as dabate.) The call was not sustained by the requisite number of members.

Mr. *Tod* proposed, as an amendment, to add to the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, the following words: "until the 30th of June, 1825, and, afterwards, a duty of 5½ cents per square yard," the object being to lay on this article a duty of 4½ cents per yard until the 30th June, 1825, and, after that date, of 5½ cents per square yard.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 101, Nays 101.

The House being equally divided, the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. *Randolph* then moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the duty on brown sugar to 2½ cents per pound, and he supported his amendment by a speech, in which he delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments on the subject.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 96, Nays 99. So the motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, the House adjourned, (a quarter before 6 o'clock.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.—The House having resumed the consideration of the bill for a revision of the Tariff—

Mr. *Tucker*, of S.C. renewed the motion he had yesterday made for a postponement of the Tariff Bill to the 1st day of December next; on which question the yeas and nays were required.

Mr. *Trimble* moved for a call of the House; the motion was agreed to. Ayes 87, Noes 78. A call of the House was accordingly ordered. The names of the absentees were called and the doors closed.

Mr. *Little* then moved to dispense with all further proceedings in the call. The motion was negatived. Ayes 78, Noes 103.

Excuses were then offered for several absentees, and accepted.

Mr. *Webster* moved that all further proceedings on the call be dispensed with.

Mr. *Trimble* opposed the motion.

The question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. *Mercer* protested against either an indefinite postponement, or taking the previous question on this bill, whilst amendments were pending, and others ready to be offered.

Mr. *Trimble* then required the *previous question*. The House refused to sustain the call—ayes 94, noes 97.

Mr. *Webster* stated his reasons for voting against the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. *Randolph* expressed nearly the same views.

Mr. *Tucker* supported the motion he had offered, and suggested that a decision might as well be taken now as at any other time.

Mr. *Hamilton* and Mr. *P. P. Barbour* made a few observations in reply. When the question was taken, by yeas and nays, on indefinite postponement, as follows: Yeas 45, Nays 155.

The question then recurring on the amendment previously offered by Mr. Williams, reducing the duty on salt to ten cents per bushel.

Mr. *Floyd* advocated the reduction, which was also supported by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Moore, of Alaba.; when

The question was taken by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 81, nays 122.

Mr. *Condict* moved to amend the bill by adding to the clause, fixing the duty on bar iron, at ninety cents per cwt. the following words:

"Until the 1st day of June, 1825; and, from that time, a duty of $1 per cwt."

Mr. *Condict* supported his amendment in a short speech, in which he gave a succinct history of the manufacture of iron in the state of New-Jersey.

Mr. *Baylies* opposed the amendment in a short speech.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved to amend the amendment, by striking out $1 and inserting 80 cents, as the duty per cwt. and supported his motion by a speech, in which he delivered at length his sentiments on iron duty.

Mr. *Archer* followed, on the same side, in a speech of considerable extent.

Mr. *Webster* spoke at length in favor of the duty of 80 cents.

Mr. *Tod* rose in reply, and, having spoken for some time, after he concluded,

Mr. *Kremer* called for the previous question.

The House, this time, sustained the call—ayes 98, noes 86.

The question, "Shall the main question be now put?" was then taken by yeas and nays. Yeas 111, Nays 93.

The main question, viz. on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was then taken, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 105, Nays 102.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The question being then stated, as to the day on which the bill should receive its 3d reading—

Mr. *Tod* moved that it have its third reading to-morrow.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that it have its third reading on Monday next, and supported the motion by a few remarks.

On this question a warm debate arose, in which Messrs. Livingston, Mercer, and Warfield, advocated, and Messrs. Tod, Kremer, Metcalfe, and Storrs opposed the postponement.

Mr. *Saunders* moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Chair pronounced this motion to be out of order.

Mr. *Saunders* then, at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, moved, that the third reading take place on the 4th of July next.

Mr. *Wright* made some observations in explanation of the actual state of the question, in regard to the bill.

An unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Foot, of Con. moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The Chair pronounced this motion to be out of order, as the bill itself was not, at the present moment, before the House, and the only question before the House being the fixing of the day for a third reading.

The question was then taken on the 4th day of July next, as the day for the third reading, by yeas and nays—Yeas 68, Nays 131.

Mr. *Randolph* withdrew his motion for Monday, and the bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

The Election of Monday produced a result somewhat different, we believe, from that which was expected by either party. The federalists did, confidently, expect that there would be a very considerable majority for their ticket. It was thought that the election of last year was not a fair criterion of the relative strength of the two parties—that many threw away their votes on a candidate who they knew could not be elected, or refused voting for any candidate rather than vote for one they disliked. But we apprehend that the vote of this year will be conclusive, and prove that there is a democratic majority in the State. This may be humiliating to some, but we believe, as truly as we believe that Governor Eustis is no federalist, that Massachusetts will never have another federal governor. We know of no reason to suppose that any federalist voted for Governor Eustis, or that such a one withheld his vote from Mr. Lathrop. Our governor has not, that we recollect, done any thing to conciliate the federal party, and we cannot avoid the conclusion, that every federalist voted for Mr. Lathrop.

As all opposition hereafter to the nomination of the present dominant party will be hopeless, it is more than probable that that party will gradually increase till the federalists, as an organised party, become extinct, as they have in New-York and Vermont. Some other questions, some other principles, than those which have heretofore been the distinguishing characteristics of federalists and democrats, will next agitate our political world, and produce a division, which will take place without regard to former partialities or animosities.

[*Boston Galaxy.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1824.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship *William Byrnes*, which arrived at New-York on the 14th instant, has bro't London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th of February. Extracts are given from them in the New-York papers; but they furnish no news of any importance.

Ireland still continues to be in a very disturbed state, and great outrages were committed in various parts. At a meeting of the Catholic Association at Dublin, Mr. O'Connel made use of language like the following: "the Duke of York," he said, "was heir to the greatest empire in the world: he had before him all the enjoyments which man could devise: but he ought to remember, that one Duke of York lost Ireland, by endeavoring to force the consciences of the English nation, and another Duke of York might lose it by attempting to force their consciences. It became them to speak as freemen, and to tell the heir apparent, that one Duke of York, by his bigotry, lost the throne of England, and that another Duke of York might experience the same fate." This is certainly very strong language, and shows to what extent the freedom of speech is permitted in England.

The Algerines, it is stated, had declared war against Spain, and fitted out a squadron of five vessels to cruise for Spanish property. They had captured eight Spanish vessels; and much alarm was created along the Spanish line of coast on the Mediterranean.

The following is the only article of commercial intelligence, which we perceive:

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.—The demand for cotton has been generally very good throughout the week, and an advance of 1-8d per lb. obtained on the lower qualities of American, and the extreme prices of last week for every other description. The sales for last week are 13,510 bags, of Georgia Sea Island 270; Stained do. 250; Upland do. 5860; Alabama and Tennessee, 1730; New Orleans, 550. Imports 2033—from New Orleans.—Current prices of this day:—Georgia Sea Island 12 a 20; Stained do. 8 a 11; Upland do. 7½ a 9½; Alaba. and Tenn. 7¾ a 8¾; N. Orleans 8¼ a 11.

The Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in Massachusetts, have been elected by a larger majority than they received last year. The Boston Commercial Gazette says—"This result, we must confess, is not such as we expected; but since it is against us—

"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

The annual election in Connecticut, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. took place on the 5th instant. The Democratic Ticket has succeeded throughout; in fact, no serious opposition was made to it.

A public meeting of those friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, was held in the city of New-York on the 8th instant, and resolutions were passed, nominating him as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President. *Morgan Lewis* was appointed Chairman, and *Cadwallader C. Colden*, Secretary of the meeting.

The *Tariff Bill* passed the House of Representatives, on the 16th instant, by a vote of 107 to 102. The bill has undergone so many modifications, that we are unable to say what are its features; that they are such, however, as to make it very unpopular in the southern states, there can be no doubt. We hope it may not be productive of all the evils anticipated, should it finally become a law; but whatever may be its operation, we do not believe it will accomplish the objects contemplated by its friends.

A writer in the Columbia Telescope, talks of *separating* from the Union, should the Tariff Bill pass; but no sound mind would entertain such an idea for a moment. However great may be the evils apprehended from this bill, they shrink into insignificance, when compared with a separation of the Union. The one may be destructive to our best interests; the other would overwhelm us with certain destruction. Let South-Carolina adopt any measures she pleases, not inconsistent with, or in violation of, the constitution, to oppose the tariff; but let her not raise a parricidal hand against the Union of the states, and by one infatuated act, deluge our country with a flood of evils, which neither our children nor our children's children will be able to remove.

We understand that the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, at a late meeting, granted permission to President [illegible] WELL to visit Europe, for the purpose procuring Philosophical Apparatus, &c. the benefit of the University, but refuse bear his expenses. The trustees best know the state of their funds, and whether will justify a trifling expense for so im tant an object; but unless we have been into error respecting them, they are amp sufficient; and we doubt very much whe a portion of them could be better appli than in defraying the expenses of Dr. C well's voyage to Europe, for the purp contemplated. The University is rapid and deservedly rising into favor; it is only one in the state; and both the inter and honor of the state are intimately con nected with its prosperity: no false notion of economy, therefore, should deter friends and guardians from making most liberal exertions to add to its use ness and respectability.

Dr. Caldwell's ardor in the pursuit of erature and science, and the anxiety w he doubtless feels to see the institution which he presides flourish, and hold an qual rank with distinguished seminaries other states, may lead him to disregard sonal sacrifices, when the interest of university is to be promoted; but we certainly regret that a mistaken econom or any other cause, should call for such sacrifices.

Campbell's Voyage round the World.

The author of this work, as will be seen from an advertisement in to-day's paper, is now in this place, for the purpose of disposing of his books. We have cursorily examined his book, and find it to contain much interesting and useful information the accuracy of which may be relied on. The editor of Blackwood's (Edinburg) Magazine, in a review of the second edition of this book, of which he speaks favorably, says that "the narratives of succeeding voyages have given *perfect confirmation* to the assertions of Campbell; and his story may, therefore, be considered as forming an authentic link in the history of the Sandwich Islands." We trust our citizens will feel disposed to purchase this book, and thereby not only contribute to their own gratification, but to the support of a worthy man, whose mutilated frame cannot fail to excite commiseration in every feeling breast.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE

The 14th number of the Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, recently published, is well suited to sustain the high reputation acquired by the preceding numbers. We are not acquainted with any scientific periodical, which has throughout pursued a course better adapted to insure a cordial welcome from professional and literary men, nor whose claims to permanent regard are more likely to be universally allowed.

Devoted exclusively to the diffusion of useful knowledge and the advancement of truth and science, every opportunity of effecting this object has been seized by the editor, Dr. Chapman; without reference to situations or prejudices, he has presented his readers with an impartial view of the discoveries and improvements made in all quarters of our own country, and in every part of Europe. A particular attention has also been paid to the improvement of medical literature, and the extension of general knowledge among the medical profession. This has been done by laying before them statements of the past, and actual conditions of the science in various parts of the world, no less than by judicious criticisms on works which have been and are still standards in the profession.—To excite emulation, those who have been distinguished for excellence as physicians and men, are frequently delineated with feeling and accuracy, while their examples have been held up for approval and imitation. The journal is thus not merely a vehicle for scientific intelligence, but is designed to elicit the best efforts of American physicians, and to inspire that love for truth and excellence which must speedily fructify to the general advantage of mankind.

The dignified and undeviating constancy with which the Philadelphia Journal has been conducted, its freedom from unprofessional criticism or personal controversy, together with the manly and liberal stand it has made in favor of the American medical profession, have obtained for it the warmest approbation, and secured the highest respect both at home and in Europe. In proof of the latter part of this statement it is sufficient to observe, that we see extracts from it in almost every number of the foreign journals, and we find in all the sketches given of the progress of medical history, that valuable materials are selected from its pages. A continuance of the work in the same spirit with what has been already published, will make it always a most desirable part of every physician's library. By referring to the table of contents, published in this paper, the reader will be satisfied of the correctness of our conclusions as to the plan of the work; by examining the numbers already published he will be thoroughly convinced that the execution justifies all that has been said in its favor, and that much more might with propriety be urged in its praise.—*National Gazette.*

From the Hallowell Advocate.

In a recent communication to your paper on the subject of the Presidential election, I have observed the opinion of Washington cited in favor of J. Q. Adams. It may be gratifying to those of your readers who cherish with affection the memory of that great man, to see his opinion distinctly set forth in his own words. I therefore send you a copy of a letter from Washington to President Adams, which I have accidentally seen in some of the papers, and which I presume is the one alluded to by your correspondent. How remarkably Mr. Adams has fulfilled the anticipation of Washington, is well known to the people of America.—That he is ranked among the first statesmen of the present age, cannot be denied.—That he is by far the best qualified of either of the candidates, for President of the United States at this time, is equally certain. I have not seen one plausible objection. His enemies have been repeatedly challenged to produce *one single solitary* reason against his election. When they can do so, they will be eager enough to do it. The letter of Washington is as follows:

Monday, 20th Feb. 1797.

"DEAR SIR: I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer, and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in the strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. John Quincy Adams, because he is your son. For, without intending to compliment the father or mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. A. is the most valuable public character that we have abroad, and that there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove himself the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was *now* to be brought into that line, or any other public walk, I could not upon the principle which has regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter.—But he is already entered. The public, more and more as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth, and the country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by over delicacy on your part. With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mr. ADAMS.

At the period when the services of Mr. Adams were thus appreciated, what were the services of those who are now his competitors? What, in comparison to his have they been since? That Mr. Adams will receive a large majority of the *people's* votes throughout the United States is every day becoming more certain. He needs no caucus nomination to recommend him to those, whose rights he has always guarded, and to whose interests he has devoted his life.

NEW-YORK.

The ever wavering conduct of the state of New-York, in regard to political matters, has recently been manifested in a most extraordinary manner, and again put all calculation at defiance, as relates to the course she will ultimately pursue in the Presidential contest. A few days ago, and we were satisfied the legislature of New-York, at its November session, would appoint electors decidedly in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Crawford. The high handed proceedings of the senate, and the belief that a decided majority in the assembly were his sworn and covenanted friends had brought us to the conclusion, that no other candidate stood any chance in that state. This opinion, which appeared to be generally admitted as correct, has undergone a sudden revolution; and New-York may now be emphatically put down as a *doubtful state* in the Presidential contest.

This change of opinion has been produced by the result of the legislative caucus which assembled in Albany on Friday night week, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, of that state for the ensuing year. To the utter astonishment of almost every body, the caucus dropped the present Governor, (Gov. Yates,) who had gone all lengths with the friends of Mr. Crawford, and nominated Col. Young, a decided friend of Mr. Clay, for that office. The votes were, for Young, 60—Yates, 45. We should also remark, that the same caucus nominated General Root, (who is a decided Crawfordite) the present incumbent, to the office of Lieut. Governor. The vote for Lieut. Governor was as follows—for Root, 75—Burt, 21—Scattering, 6.

The friends of Mr. Crawford in N. York, have determined to support this nomination, notwithstanding their complete overthrow in caucus. Indications from other quarters, however, give us to expect, that a convention will be held at Utica on the 4th of July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor.—*Petersburg Republican.*

Gov. Yates' "Retirement."—The members of the New York Caucus, having very politely told Gov. Yates to exchange his representative character, for that of a private citizen, the Editor of the National advocate has dignified this act by a new appellation—he calls it "the retirement" of Gov. Yates from office—yes indeed, it is a *retirement.* We will suppose a man to have fallen from the top of a steeple to the ground. Hoa! how came you here—honest friend? cries a bye-stander—"Ahem, sir, I thought it most prudent to *retire* from the top of that steeple—give me your hand if you please"—a plague take such retirement and broken bones together, would exclaim his sympathizing neighbor.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

"*Killing, no Murder.*"—Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at War 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at *twenty six millions!*

COMBINATION OF INDIANS.

The Missouri Intelligencer of March 5th, [printed at Franklin,] contains the following important information:

"We are indebted to the politeness of a friend at Fort Osage, for the following information, direct from Arkansas, which is from an authentic source:

"Major Cummings, the commandant at Fort Smith, has demanded of the Osage Chiefs those who committed the late murders in that quarter. The Chiefs are willing to surrender them, but cannot force obedience, as the murderers refuse to be given up, and are protected by a majority of the nation. The commandant has given them until the 16th of January to consider it; at the expiration of which time, unless they should be given up, an attempt will be made to take them by force. They threaten resistance, and say that, if such an attempt should be made, they will compel the mission families to supply them with provisions, and the traders to furnish them all their guns and ammunition. The Osages are divided into several bands, one of which, the Chienias, did the mischief. The others did not hold themselves in any manner accountable for the depredations of that band, and will, in all probability, in case of necessity, assist the traders in their vicinity."

A letter of late date, from a respectable source, on the Arkansas, states that the Osages, Cherokees, Kickapoos, and Delawares, met at Chouteau's trading house, and joined in a great dance. Mr. Auguste Choteau stated that this savoured very much of a combination of those nations against the whites. Such a thing would be dangerous to the frontier settlements of Arkansas and Missouri, and require a considerable force to quell it. The Union Mission family are much alarmed, and the Harmony Family do not consider themselves free from danger.

"The settlers upon the Arkansas are raising volunteers, and have already organized one company. If it should be necessary, we have no doubt that Boon's Lick could furnish a few riflemen of bold hearts and correct aim.—*Louisville Adv.*"

NORFOLK, APRIL 12.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the watchmen in taking their last round, and while examining the doors and windows of Messrs. J. and W. SOUTHGATE'S Warehouse, were suddenly started by a black fellow rushing out of the Warehouse door, on Woodside's Lane, who immediately levelled Mr. *Gaskins*, the first watchman that presented himself, with an iron bar; the other watchman, Mr. *Etheridge*, who had by this time come up, gave the villain a heavy blow over the head with his club at the moment he was raising the iron bar, to prostrate him as he had done Gaskins. The blow staggered him for a moment, but recovering himself, he rushed by the watchmen and jumping into the dock landed on the next wharf, and made his escape.

Mr. Gaskin being much injured and requiring immediate medical aid, and believing it impracticable to overtake the villain, as he would have to pass round the whole block of buildings, Mr. Etheridge did not pursue him further, but assisted Mr. Gaskins to the watch house, and obtained for him the necessary medical attention. His wound we learn, is very severe.

After giving information to Mr. W. Southgate, they proceeded again to the Warehouse, when it appeared that the fellow had commenced his depredations upon some bags of coffee, near the door. One of these he had cut open and having spread a blanket upon the floor, it seems was deliberately dipping the coffee out with a tin pan, when the watch came upon him. About 30 lbs. had been taken away, which was found in a batteau in the dock.

Since writing the above, we learn from Mr. *Etheridge* that he has taken the Robber, and committed him to jail at 8 o'clock last night. His name is BILL, and is the property of Mrs. Cowan of this town.

Beacon.

The Fredonia, (N. Y.) Censor, of March 31, states, that on the 25th of that month, Mr. Scott, a deputy sheriff of Warren county, Penn. went to the house of Jacob Hook, for the purpose of arresting him on a charge of perjury. Hook refused to go with him, and Mr. Scott procured five men to assist him to take Hook. It was in the evening when the party reached the house. Hook desired them to keep away, and told the party that if they entered, he would be the death of them. The officer then pushed in the door. Hook fired his gun, loaded with several slugs, three of which passed through the arm of Perry G. Shermon, and entered the body of Mr. Wallace, who instantly fell dead. Scott, the deputy sheriff, saved his life by falling when he pushed the door in. The offender was taken next morning, at which time he was ignorant of having killed Wallace. Hook is an *old Bachelor.*

Melancholy.—A young lad, only about 12 years of age, was lately burnt to death while asleep in a chamber of a dwelling house that was destroyed by fire in Washington, Conn. The fire originated in the very culpable practice of despositing hot ashes in a wooden vessel.

A letter, received in Washington city from Natchez, of the 16th March, announces the death of Lieu. GUION, of the Army of the United States, a most promising young officer, who was shot through the heart, in a duel, about that date.

U. S. Ship Franklin.—A letter from Captain Gardener, of the U. S. ship Franklin, states, that the small pox continued to prevail on board, and that several of the crew had died of that fatal disease.—*Ev. Post.*

TOM AND JERRY AGAIN.

Corinthian Tom was brought up to the Police yesterday for another lark. It seems that Tom was at Tattersall's in Pearl street near Broadway, examining the fine points of a horse. A French Monsieur desirous of purchasing the animal, got into a dispute with Tom, which terminated by his throwing Monsieur into the manger, and from thence tumbled him under the legs of the horse, to the incredible danger of the gentleman, and the derangement of his clothes. Two marshals went in pursuit of Corinthian-Tom, and found him in bed next door to Tattersall's, hat, boots, and plaid cloak on. Tom resisted stoutly, and planted a blow or two in the marshal's bread basket, and struck another over his knowledge box. With assistance they brought Tom to the Police: the moment he entered, he made fight and sky larked in a glorious manner: He floored a coachy, beat the marshals, and would have given the magistrates a sample of the hammer school, but could not reach them. Bob Logic, Trifle and Jerry entered to bail him, but they could not raise the wind, having spent their last mag at a spree the night previous.

Corinthian Tom was literally dragged to Bridewell, making battle all the way most furiously, and the Grand Jury now in session has found four bills against him for assault and battery. Tom swears that he was "not at fault," the jury, however, may determine otherwise. He is well known on the Turf and court.

New York Advocate.

In conformity to the example set by the Register, in noticing the proceedings of Grand Juries relative to the Presidential election, we have to state, that at the Superior Court of this county, held in this city last week, a ballot was taken to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the Grand Jury, with regard to the several candidates for the Presidency, when it appeared that Gen. JACKSON had *sixteen* votes, and Mr. CRAWFORD *two.*—*Raleigh Star.*

From the Winchester Republican.

State of Presses in Virginia.—In Virginia there are 35 newspapers. Of these Mr. Crawford has 3—Mr. Adams 6—Mr. Clay 2—Gen. Jackson 1.

The rest are equivocal, save one; the editor of which says his *press* is in favor of Mr. Crawford, but that *he himself* is in favor of Mr. Adams.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 8th April, by Thomas Steele, Esq. Mr. John E. Chambers, of Montgomery county, to Miss Judith T. Raiford, of the former county, daughter of Mr. James Raiford.

Departed this life, on the 11th inst. at Mount Alexander, Chatham County, after a painful illness of four months, Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, relict of Col. John A. Ramsey, in the 29th year of her age, leaving three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,

A NARRATIVE

OF THE SUFFERINGS OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1¼.

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative, was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse*, of Boston, commanded by JOSEPH O'CAIN. After being twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both his feet, by being frost-bitten, and undergoing severe hardships, resided thirteen months in the *Sandwich Islands*; a considerable part of which time, he lived in the family of King TAMAMEA. He has detailed many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of that Chief, his Naval and Military force, progress in Civilization, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country, suffered the re-amputation of both his Legs, in the N. York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world, by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been marked by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public, from a persuasion that the merits and misfortunes of the narrator, entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March 2d, 1820.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5th, 1820.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room, in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, his regular deportment while sojourning with us, has induced this Lodge to recommend him, and they do recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

Extract from the minutes.

S. W ANDREWS, Secretary.
DANIEL SICKELS, M. W.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the report of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W. M. *Benevolent Lodge.*
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M. *Benevolent Lodge.*
JAMES S. TAYLOR, Secretary, *Benevolent Lodge.*
ALEXANDER FREZER, Treasurer, *Benevolent Lodge.*
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M. *St. John's No. 9, late No. 6.*
G. LANSING, P. M. *Phœnix Lodge No. 40, late No. 11.*
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M. *Abram's Lodge, No. 83.*
ROBERT YOUNG, P. M. *Abram's Lodge, No. 83.*
S. B. FLEMING, W. M *St. John's, No. 9, late No. 6.*

NOTICE,

THAT on the first day of May next, will be rented, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, that well known and valuable bridge, the Turnpike across Lumber river, on the road leading from Rockingham to Fayetteville, being the property of William W. McFarland.

2t60 THOS. PATE, *Guardian.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do.		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		6½		7½
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do.		12		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		18		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		23		24
2d & 3d qual.	do		21		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		12		13½
Corn,	bushel		42		45
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	75	5	
Superfine,	do	5	00	5	25
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00	3	25
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	00	4	00
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	00	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7½		8
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		85	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		22		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		45		5
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	9		9	50
Loaf,	lb		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		75		80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do		75		80
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		8
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		1
Salt-Petre	do		12½		2
Tallow,	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	25	4	00
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		85		90
Whiskey,	gallon,		33		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

THE GREAT CAPITAL OF

$100,000

IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

now drawing in the city of Baltimore under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the State, *is yet undrawn.*

TWO DRAWINGS MORE

WILL COMPLETE THIS SPLENDID LOTTERY.

Draws again 13th May.

PRIZES YET TO BE DRAWN,

100,000	10,000
20,000	5,000
10,000	7 of 1,000

Besides many of 100, 50, *&c.*

Tickets,	$20 00	Quarters,	$5 00
Halves,	10 00	Eighths,	2 50

WARRANTED UNDRAWN, FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BALTIMORE.

Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn;—and where two of the largest prizes ever sold in America were obtained, and the cash advanced for the same, viz:

No. 759, 100,000—No. 3320, 100,000—besides many of 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding the recent advance of tickets in Baltimore to $20, all orders, (post paid,) enclosing cash, at the rate of $15, will meet the most prompt attention, until the first of May, if addressed to

S. & M. Allen,

2t60 *BALTIMORE.*

The Subscriber,

(Proprietor of the Wilmington Hotel,)

HAVING rented the large and commodious house, late the residence of Governor Smith, at Smithville, (North-Carolina,) will, on the first day of June next, be prepared to accommodate those persons who are disposed, during the sickly season, to remove to one of the most healthy situations in the Southern States. The Wilmington Hotel will be kept open as usual. WM. H. HALSEY.

4t62.

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving his SPRING GOODS, at his New Stand, two doors above the Market House, Hay Street, which, together with his former stock, renders his assortment complete—among which are the following Goods, viz:

Extra, supr. and common Cloths, a variety
Austin's superlative black Cloth
Hirstbramley & Co's. extra blue do.
Sattinets, Union Mixtures and Cassinets
Bombazetts, Bombazines, &c.
4-4 and 3-4 Fancy Cambric Prints and printed Muslins, a variety
6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 cambric Ginghams
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Flushed and cluster seeded do.
Tamboured, figured, and plain Book and Mull Muslins; Swiss Muslins
Plain and figured Cambrics and Muslin Robes
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Thread and bobbinet Laces, Long Lawns
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces
Russia birdseye and 10-4 table Diapers
5-4 Irish, Russia and hemp Sheetings
Drillings, Platillas, Osnaburgs, &c.
Real and imitation Seersuckers
Cotton Cassimere and Wellington Stripe
American blue Ginghams and brown Shirtings
5-4, 7-4 and 3 4 Apron Checks
Drab, olive and black Manchester Cord
Silks, black Sinchews and Sarsnets
Black, blue and green Florence Silks
Canton Camblets and silk Vestings
Italian Crape, Silk Hose and Gloves
Black Canton Hkfs. fancy coloured Damask do.
Valencia and Marseilles Vestings
Ladies' Leghorn Hats (cheap)
Elegant setts of Ribbon
Men's Leghorn Hats
Toilette and dressing Glasses
Soda Powders, &c.

The above Goods, together with many others, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold either by wholesale or retail, for cash, at reduced prices.

4t62

MANSION HOTEL.

THE proprietor begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgment to the public and citizens of Fayetteville, for the very liberal patronage and support he has received since his removal to this Hotel;—in soliciting a continuance of their favours, he assures them that every exertion shall be continued to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders.

Gentlemen attending our next Superior Court, will find comfortable accommodations; his rooms being numerous and large, and well adapted for satisfaction and health.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1824.—4t61

☞N. B. The stages on the different routes, arrive at and depart from the above Hotel, where the books are kept. D. J.

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

$100,000

IS NOW FLOATING IN THE

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, April 2d, 1824.

☞Besides the above splendid Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of

20,000—2 of 10,000—5,000—7 of 1,000

Dollars, &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings more remain to complete the Scheme—the whole of the Prizes are payable in *Cash,* which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

*** ORDERS *ought to be sent as soon as possible.—Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to* COHEN'S OFFICE, *for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters -	$5 00
Halves - - -	10	Eighths - -	2 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR.—BALTIMORE.

☞COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register,*" which is published regularly after each drawing, will contain the Official Lists of the *Grand State Lottery,* and will be forwarded *gratis,* to all those who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to have the same.

Orders will also be received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where the Official Lists of the drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets and shares, *gratis.* 4t61

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MADAME VIELLA,

GRATEFUL to her subscribers for their encouragement, takes this method of informing them, that her *Music School* will be opened for their reception on the 21st instant, at her house. She trusts, that her attention to her pupils during the last year, the success which has attended her efforts in the business of instruction, and the general satisfaction which she has given, will secure her a continuance of the public patronage. In addition to the fullest certificates of her capacity, brought with her from New-York, she would respectfully refer persons at a distance, to the gentlemen composing the *late* School Committee, and the parents and guardians of young ladies whom she has instructed in this place.

Fayetteville, 14th April, 1824.—2t59.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824.—58

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,

For sale, by

6t63 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

E. E. LEWIS

HAS just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Brandy, Wine, Rum, Imperial Tea, and Cheese,

which will be sold low to close a consignment.

3t60.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING Importation of Dry Goods, has arrived and is now open ready for sale.

April 8, 1824.—4t59

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

PERSIC POETRY.

Sir WILLIAM JONES has exhibited to the lovers of literature, some beautiful specimens of gay Poetry, from the Lyrics of Persia, one of which we have transcribed from our Literary Gleanings, for the *Courier*.—Poetry, like Eloquence, knows no limits, is confined by no latitude, is equally charming and interesting, wherever it is found—and although the East may certainly be considered its fountain source, we are confident we do not hazard too much, in asserting, that to the West is also destined as full a share of the fame that belongs to the poet, as that which has already been acquired by the orators, the statesmen, and the soldiers, of America.

YESTERDAY—FROM THE PERSIAN.

Say, ye studious, grave and old,
Tell me, all ye fair and gay,
Tell me whence I may behold,
The fleeting form of yesterday.

Where's autumnal plenty fled?
Winter, where's thy boist'rous sway?
Where's the vernal flower shed?
Summer, where's thy yesterday?

Jocund sprites of social joy,
Round our smiling goblets play;
Fly ye powers of rude annoy,
Like the ghost of yesterday.

Odorous sweets and gen'rous wine,
Hither, boy! with speed convey;
Jess'mine wreaths with roses twine,
Ere they fade like yesterday.

Brim the bowl, and pass it round,
Lightly tune the sportive lay,
Let the festal hour be crowned,
Ere 'tis lost like yesterday.

The foregoing has much of the HORATIAN manner. It reminds us of the Ode to Sestius, *Solvitur acris Hyems*, and of the Muse of ALLAN RAMSAY, whose kindred genius, compared to that of the Roman Poet, appears to no disadvantage in the following stanza, copied from his elegant paraphraze of *Donec virenti canities abest*:—

Sweet youth's a blithe and heartsome time;
Ye lads and lasses, while 'tis May,
Gae pu' the gowan in its prime,
Before it wither and decay.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM TALES OF THE ROADSIDE.

By far the greatest curiosty of the forest of Arcachon, and one, indeed, o the greatest any where, is the chapel of St. Thomas Illiricus, originally built by the contributions of the fishermen of those parts, and dedicated to the Virgin, in gratitude for a miraculous favor conferred upon their neighborhood in the lifetime of the saint, and somewhat about the year 1521, if the traditionary records of the old people (the only chronicle of the La Testians) be a sufficiently accurate voucher for the date. The venerable Thomas was celebrated, in his time, as a great preacher, and for having exerted his uncommon eloquence against the heretical encroachments, then creeping in upon religion in France; and after sermonizing and anathematizing for some time to little purpose—for the impious work of enlightening the human mind gained ground in spite of his forensic hostility—he resolved on withdrawing from the world, before the vexatious ripening of intellect, which was then in the bud, should overpower, in its blossoming odour, the fragrance of his own sanctity. He, in pursuance of this sage and saintly resolution, turned his steps towards the west,

"The world was all before him where to choose,"

and, passing through the hamlet of La Tete de Bache, the original appellation of La Teste, he arrived on the borders of the Lake Arcachon, where he scooped himself a hut, the site of which is still marked out by the pious visitations of many a pilgrim. Thomas was fond of a solitary ramble, which formed, in spite of time or tide, his daily exercise for body and mind. One evening, while pursuing his favourite walk during the continuance of a tempest, that would probably have driven him to his hut, had not a secret inspiration urged him still to keep abroad, he discovered a vessel far out at sea, in great distress and apparently on the eve of perishing. Not being able to render the least possible assistance otherwise than by his prayers, he betook himself to his knees, and had scarcely commenced an impassionate invocation, when the little vessel, as if it had been possessed of the powers of mortal vision, perceived him, and instantly turned its prow towards the spot where he knelt, and with a rush of sail that belonged not to any human management, it cut through the mountain-billows, and in an instant traced its frothy path from the utmost verge of the horizon to the edge of the strand on which the anchorite was placed. He, bewildered and fixed in admiration of the miracle, lost all power of speech, for he beheld upon the prow a bright form robed in white, and surrounded by a radiance that he knew to be of Heaven. The hands of this celestial being were raised above his head, as if something was suspended in them. Its bright wings fluttered a moment in the foam of the waves which sparkled in the sunny tints—an instant more and all was a blank. The vessel had totally disappeared; whether it sunk in the furious element, or "vanished into thin air," the monk by no means could divine; and all that he heard to give him a clew for unravelling the miracle, was the flapping of wings above him, and a strain of excellent melody, that seemed to die away in the upper regions of the heavens. Thomas arose from his posture of devotion, and gazed with a holy wonder on the scene around him. The waves were in a moment still—the wind was hushed—the sun darted from the clouds, which were scattered across the firmament in a thousand beautiful and fantastic forms of brightness—the roaring of the surge was changed to the gentle murmur of the tide, as it flowed in upon the sand, and seemed to sink into it, as if in repose from its recent agitation. At the feet of the monk lay a small image of the Virgin. He approached it with a mixture of devotion and awe; when, to his delight and admiration, it sprang up into his arms, where he folded it with a rush of overpowering sensation that may be better imagined than described. He brought the heaven-sent relic to his hut, where he erected a rude altar to its honour; but the rustic inhabitants, thinking such a shrine unworthy the miraculous image, built him a little chapel around the spot. The overflowing of the lake, in one of its accustomed inundations a short time afterwards, levelled the little building to the ground; and when, wonderful to tell, the pious erectors attempted to move the little image from its shrine, which the waves had no power to overthrow, it resisted the efforts of dozens of men to remove it; and it was only by the powerful prayers of Thomas that forty pair of the strongest oxen had force sufficient to effect that object. The image, be it known, is full twelve inches in height! Another chapel was built, and another catastrophe was at hand. It was utterly cast down by one of the moving sand hills, which spared not in its impious progress the holy place, but the image defied its rage. It stood erect amid the desolation, and was seen in the morning after the tempest, perched on the topmost point of the mound that covered the ruin. Once more a fitting receptacle was prepared, and that is the present chapel, the simple elegance of whose outward construction, and whose richly ornamented interior, are remarkable specimens of good taste and gorgeousness blended together with surprising harmony. The desolate wilds around—the profound seclusion of its site—the deep embowering woods—the superstitious veneration of the simple souls who there offer up their orisons—all the union, in fact, of natural solemnity and religious enthusiasm, give to the place an indescribable and irresistible charm. There is a hermitage close by, inhabited in the summer season by a good and enlightened curate, who is looked on with a veneration more than common, as the direct descendant of the holy Thomas. But it is on the 25th of March, when the *fete* of the village is held, that the traveller, who enjoys such primitive and touching scenes, should place himself at the porch of the chapel, to witness the ceremony of devoting the earliest fish of the season to the virgin, from whom the image is believed to have been directly sent from Heaven. They believe it directly sent from Heaven, like the Palladium of the Trojans—or like the Liafail, the enchanted stone brought to Ireland by the first settlers, from which the island received the name of Innisfail.

Extracts of a letter from an American gentlemen in England, to the editor of the Salem Register, dated Feb. 16, 1824.

"I stole a few moments just to look at the Tower and its curiosities, but I passed through with such rapidity my observations were very superficial. I intend to give it another look before I return. It is certainly worth seeing. The Antiquarian may here feast himself to the full, and the Poet and Painter indulge their fancies without having recourse to an imaginary world. The collection of serpents, birds, and wild beasts was very curious: one of the lions was quite savage and fierce, caught when full grown. I did not think so much of this department as of others, for shows of this kind are common in most parts of the world. It has its antiquities, and the specimens it afforded of the first rudiments of art, which next interested me. Ancient Kings in ancient armour—Knights arrayed for fight, their horses mailed, and their lances brandished ready to strike—Spoils of war and Trophies of valour—Instruments of death, and instruments of cruelty, which makes one shudder to behold. In one room alone, are one hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms, flinted and ready for use. The Crown Jewels are in a closet, in a room by themselves. The room is purposely dark, and illuminated with lamps. You take a seat opposite, and for a fee of 2*s*. a woman raises the curtain and at one view you behold all the baubles of royalty. Plates of Gold—Swords of State—Sceptres and Crowns.—A small golden Eagle is shown, from which is poured the Oil for the anointing of Kings.—This was brought from France by the celebrated Saint Thomas a Becket, who makes such a figure in history. It had long been venerated there as the actual gift of an angel from Heaven. What have not Priests and Kings imposed upon the credulity of man.—Near this is the baptismal font in which the issue of the royal family are baptised—whether the water used is more holy than common, my guide did not say. Besides these are Goblets of Gold, Saltcellars of State rich with gems, and many other articles necessary to the pageantry of Kings. His present Majesty's Crown is thought the most brilliant and costly in the world. It is profusely covered with diamonds and other precious stones, which appeared very splendid and magnificent in the reflection of the lamps. This Crown, according to my guide, cost *four million four hundred and forty-four thousand dollars*, not estimating a ruby of *inestimable* value. This appeared to me incredible, as no doubt it will to you, for I could easily put it into my pocket. Such are the fruits of royalty. The hard earnings of the poor are taken from them, and laid up here to gratify vanity and pride, and they must starve for bread. Were I an adviser of his Majesty, it would be to sell these trinkets and pay off the national debt. But this would be too noble for a King."

"While at London I went to see the celebrated Irving. The house was crowded, and I had to stand the whole service. The sermon was good, which rather disappointed me. He is a dark complexion, savage looking fellow, quite violent in his gestures and delivery, and if he had a long beard would look more like Lorenzo Dow than any one I know of. The Lord Mayor was present."

"As far as I can learn, the Holy Alliance is held in as much detestation as with you, and should they make any attempts upon South America, I have no doubt Britain would make a spirited resistance, though I hardly think she would go so far as open war."

Speaking of the character of the English people, the writer says, "They are more formal and ceremonious than we are, and the middling and higher classes more given to intemperance; the lower classes not so much, probably owing to the high price of spirits. The English are more polite and civil than we, but with them sincerity is unfashionable and vice prevalent. In my travels I hear enough to make me wish a wall of brass was raised around my country so that none could pass or repass it. This is a bad school for youth; I believe few are benefited by it, but many injured, and they injure others, for when they return, to make an appearance they live in foreign style, and induce others to do the same. If instead of venting their spleen upon us, English writers would set about correcting the habits and vices of their own countrymen, it would redound more to their credit. Were I disposed, and had I leisure to attend to it, I think I could pick up materials for a work, which should be true, and yet exceed any in blackness which their press has ever put forth against us. Even in the abuse and misuse of words, I could collect enough to counter-balance all the queer sayings about us, and Stage Coach conversations of travellers, which have afforded them so much merriment. But the prejudices against us are fast passing away. Mr. Canning's reception of Mr. Hughes at Liverpool has gone far towards removing them. No doubt this was his intention. Fashion here is every thing, and the example of the great, powerful. There is but little independence of thought here. Were it given out that His Majesty thought *stewed toads* an excellent dish, I believe many of his loving subjects would think nothing else was palatable. Even the words, "Patronised by His Majesty," have a wonderful effect upon trade."

TITLES.

In no country, probably, is the fondness for titles more universal, than in our own, notwithstanding its republican institutions. The desire of distinction is common to mankind, in all the varieties of their condition. In this country, the prevalence of petty titles is undoubtedly owing, in part, to the circumstance, that, as there is here no hereditary nobility, to abash and overshadow those of humbler pretensions, the pride of our countrymen is gratified by much less elevated distinctions, than would be necessary in Europe to attract any notice.

The frequent array of the chivalry of the country, not only converts our peaceful citizens into "helmeted heroes and war-worn veterans," but distributes the titles of Colonel, and Major, and Captain, and other martial dignities, to almost all who choose to aspire to them.

The title *Esquire*, originally a military title, is now so promiscuously applied, that it is as little a term of distinction as *Mr.* (*Master*,) which was itself a title of honor, of its indiscriminate use deprived it of its original significancy.

Colleges are now so numerous, and degrees are so profusely and incautiously conferred, that a diploma furnishes no proof that the possessor can either write or speak his native language with correctness. If the abuse should continue, degrees will become useless, and the practice of conferring them will be laid aside. An English traveller in this country, says, that he saw sixteen persons, in Broadway, New York, turn and answer to the title of *Doctor*. This is a good natured sarcasm, though probably not strictly true.

We are sorry to say, that some worthy divines are not insensible to the charms of titles. We do not allude to the term *Reverend*, which seems to scandalize some persons; nor to literary distinctions, conferred by colleges. In our opinion, a fastidious refusal of appellations and titles which have become customary, manifests quite as much of vanity, as of humility, or of good sense. But we wish to fix a mark on a title, which, absurd and contemptible as it is, is not uncommon among a certain class of ministers. We allude to the hieroglyphics, V. D. M. When this combination of symbols first met our observation, we were marvellously puzzled to decipher its meaning. At length we discovered it—*Verbi Dei Minister*. This practice would be too ridiculous to deserve our notice, were it not connected with the dignity of the ministerial character.

[*Columbian Star.*

MORAL.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

We ought to reckon life as quite uncertain, as we know we cannot promise ourselves any length of days, but may be taken away in the morning, as well as others at the noon of their days—death may come with little or no warning of his approach.

In our earlier days we ought to serve God, as the evil days will soon come, and the years draw nigh, when we shall say we have no pleasure in them. At this period of our existence, our enjoyments will depend in a great measure upon *retrospection*, looking back upon the part we have acted in life; and this period we know will one day certainly come, unless death overtake us before our sun shall have sunk so low. Wise, therefore, will it be in the young, to prepare to meet those days of darkness, before they overtake them, and to furnish themselves with all the assistance they can—for we may be assured those days will be dark and solitary, unless cheered by a good conscience. Length of time may bring us many evils.

We have been told of losses and disappointments, of slander and shame, of injustice and insolence—we see some outlive their dearest connexions, while others behold them distressed, and without the ability to relieve them; we have need of those, who, from being examples of benevolence and piety, temperance and sobriety, have become the melancholy reverse—and we know that in time we may be visited with sickness and sorrow—and last of all, that we must be taken down by the hand of death! Evil, indeed, will this day be to all those whose consciences condemn them—hypocrisy will lose her veil, and all borrowed virtues disappear.

Let every one be convinced of the reasonableness of early piety; it is in no respect unnatural or hard. We know that youth is an age of cheerfulness; and we know likewise that *religion* is no enemy to this, since it deprives no one of any thing that is truly desirable—but only cautions and forbids the practice of that which is prejudicial and hurtful.

As to life, a virtuous man will probably live longer than one who is vicious—and no innocent diversion is forbidden by religion. Superstition, indeed, quarrels with every thing pleasing and happy—but whatever *she* teaches men, RELIGION *is a friend to all the innocent pleasures of life, if enjoyed in temperance and moderation.*

We must remember our Creator, in the days of our youth; it will show us the great value and importance of a good or a virtuous education, and the obligations which parents and guardians are under, to take care of those subject to their authority.—Religion will cause a man to adorn the brightest, and be contented in the lowest station. The government of the passions, the knowledge and practice of all christian duties, the approbation of the conscience, and the improvement of the understanding, are of more value than any thing this world can give or take away.

The most pleasing sight in the world is a well improved, *pious*, and *virtuous* YOUTH—one fitted to adorn society, and intent upon doing it—and that parent and master who has been instrumental in training up one such character, by his *example* and *precept*, deserves the highest commendation and reward, and will have them from his God, if not from man.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest pattern*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

} SILKS,

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards
Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of *good bargains*.—56*

30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt
20 crates Earthern Ware
Upper and Bridle Leather
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
☞Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.
April 1, 1824.—56tf

David B Crane & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of Hardware and Cutlery, which they offer for sale.
April 8, 1824.—4t59

70 Bags Coffee
15 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
8 do New-Orleans do.
30 do Molasses
80 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads
20 Boxes Tin
Imperial and Hyson Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugar
L. P. Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wines
Pepper and Spice
Cotton Cards, German Steel, bar Lead, Copperas
Wine Bottles, Swedes Iron and Liverpool Salt,
For sale, by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
April 7. 1824.—4t60

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
March 31, 1824 56tf

Contractors for Lumber WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by me, in writing at Wilmington, before or on the first day of May, for furnishing 200,000 feet of merchantable inch *PLANK*, one half of which is to be delivered on the Cape-Fear River, at such times and at such places as I shall direct, between Fayetteville and Moorehead's Shoals; the other half in the same manner, between Morehead's Shoals and the lowest obstruction in the River above Wilming on.
HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.
Wilmington, April 12, 1824.—3t60

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Smith & Hodges*, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
SMITH & HODGES.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same place, to whom all persons indebted, will make payments, and who will also settle all claims against the said firm.
ARCHD. SMITH
April 7. 1824.—3 60

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of March, an indented apprentice, by the name of Milford Porter. I forwarn all Hat manufacturers and other persons, from employing or harbouring said boy, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law.
JAS. R. GEE
3t60

To the Public.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville propose to open a subscription for a LOAN to said town, for the sum of six thousand dollars, on the 1st Monday of May, at the office of the Town Treasurer, at the hour of noon of that day, to continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time if the whole amount of the Loan is not taken, a postponement will be made till further notice. The conditions of the Loan are:—That 6 per cent. interest shall be paid to the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, semi-annually, for four years;—and in seven years, the whole of the principal money is to be repaid, together with all the interest payable semi-annually, which may accrue on the unpaid part of the principal money. Evidences of the Stock to be issued under the seal of the Corporation, and the several sums subscribed to be put to the credit of subscribers on the Loan Book of the Town, to be kept by the Town Treasurer. Transfers to be admitted under the necessary Rules and Regulations to be made for their government. In the event of a greater sum being subscribed for than the amount of the Loan hereby contemplated, the several subscriptions shall be equitably scaled by the Board of Commissioners, so as to leave round numbers.
The money will be paid at the time of subscribing.
H. W. AYER, *Treasurer.*
April 6, 1824.—3t59.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable tracts of Land in Bladen County, formerly the property of Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased.

400 acres of Land on Cape-Fear river, on Baker's Creek, on which there is a Dwelling House, all necessary Out-Houses, Barns, &c. and a Saw and Grist Mill in tolerable repair.
127 acres joining the above.
640 do on Baker's creek, joining Lewis and others.
640 do joining the above.
330 do joining Major Owen, formerly belonging to Knowles.
320 do joining Bryan and others.
A portion of the Land is cleared and is considered as good as any in that County; a great proportion is well timbered. It is presumed that further description is unnecessary, as the quality of the Land and its situation are well known.
At the same time, will be sold, the following Lots and Lands in the Town of Fayetteville, and County.
The House and Lot on Dick Street, late the residence of Gen. Thos. Davis, deceased.
1 Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front.
2 half acre Lots on Haymount.
270 acres of Land on the Newbern road, about two miles below Dickson's Ferry.
10 acres of Land below the Town, beyond Mallett's bridge.
A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with a mortgage on the premises, and the bonds to bear interest from date.
WM. B. MEARS,
JAS. ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
THO. O DAVIS,
JOS. W COCHRAN.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1824.—3t60.